The incentives for such increased security include the need to control the flow of immigration and refugees from impoverished Eastern-Block countries, from countries such as Haiti and Vietnam, and from wealthier countries such as Hong Kong. Australia already requires a visa for all visitors, which must be provided to Australian or airline officials <u>before</u> travel commences; checks are carried out during the travel itself to certify that entry for this individual, is acceptable.

4.3 Availability of technology for counterfeiting purposes.

The technology used now or projected for use in producing passports is also already available to criminal elements. The sophistication of passport forgeries is expected to at least keep pace with passport technology, and may, in fact, lead it if international crack-downs on illegal identification is implemented and travel documentation requirements become more stringent. Criminal elements or terrorists can adapt to new techniques faster than a government.

As a result of this process, many countries may come to realize that the only absolutely reliable means to confirm authenticity of a passport or to verify identity of the holder will be by electronic query to the passport issuing authority. Such a query will of necessity require confirmation that such a passport is issued and not reported lost or stolen, and that the holder and passport is the same as the picture on file. Similarly the issuance process itself will have to be made as secure as possible in order to minimize the risk that a genuine passport is not issued in fraudulent circumstances. All of these possible developments, aided by enabling technologies and their use by undesirable elements, will have a profound effect on passport issuing organizations around the world.

This subject will be discussed further in section 6 below.